Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 97, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1792. [Whole No. 305.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT to provide for the settlement of the Claims of WIDOWS and ORPHANS barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the Claims to INVALID PENSIONS.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the resolutions of the late Congress of the United States, passed on the second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty-third day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, so far as they have barred, or may be construed to bar the claims of the widow or orphans of any officer of the late army, to the seven years half pay of such officer, shall, from and after the passing this act, be suspended for and during the term of two years.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer, not having received the commutation of half pay, and any non-commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the late war, by wounds or other known cause, who did not desert from the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States, during life or the continuance of such disability, and shall also be allowed such farther sum for the arrears of pension, from the time of such disability, not exceeding the rate of the annual allowance, in consequence of his disability, as the circuit court of the district, in which they respectively reside, may think just. Provided, That in every such case, the rules and regulations following shall be complied with; that is to say:—First. Every applicant shall attend the court in person, except where it shall be certified by two magistrates that he is unable to do so, and shall produce to the circuit court, the following proofs, to wit:—A certificate from the commanding officer of the ship, regiment, corps or company, in which he served, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled while in the service of the United States; or the affidavits of two credible witnesses to the same effect; The affidavits of three reputable freeholders of the city, town, or county, in which he resides, ascertaining of their own knowledge, the mode of life, employment, labor, or means of support of such applicant, for the last twelve months.——Secondly. The circuit court, upon receipt of the proofs aforesaid, shall forthwith proceed to examine into the nature of the wound or other cause of disability of such applicant, and having ascertained the degree thereof, shall certify the same, and transmit the result of their enquiry, in case, in their opinion, the applicant shall be put on the pension list, to the Secretary at War, together with their opinion in writing, what proportion of the monthly pay of such applicant will be equivalent to the degree of disability ascertained in manner aforesaid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the district court, in each district, shall publish this act in such manner as the judge of the district court shall think effectual to give general information thereof to the people of the district, and shall give like information of the times and places of holding the circuit courts in such district. And in districts wherein a circuit court is not directed by law to be holden, the judge of the district court shall be, and he hereby is authorized to exercise all the powers given by this act to the respective circuit courts. And it shall be the duty of the judges of the circuit courts respectively, during the term of two years from the passing of this act, to remain at the places where the said courts shall be holden five days at the least, from the time of opening the sessions thereof, that persons, disabled as aforesaid, may have full opportunity to make their application for the relief proposed by this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary at War, upon receipt of the proofs, certificate and opinion aforesaid, shall cause the same to be duly filed in his office, and place the name of such applicant on the pension-list of the United States, in conformity thereto: Provided always, That in any case, where the said Secretary shall have cause to suspect imposition or mistake, he shall have power to withhold the name of such applicant from the pension-list, and make report of the same to Congress at their next session.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all non-commissioned officers, soldiers and seamen, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the late war, whose disability and rate of allowance have been ascertained, pursuant to the regulations prescribed by the late Congress, and have not applied to be placed on the pension list, until after the time, limited by the act of Congress for that purpose, was expired, shall now be placed on the pension list, and be entitled to demand and receive their respective pensions, according to the allowances ascertained as aforesaid, any thing in this act, or any act of the late Congress, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, no sale, transfer or mortgage of the whole or any part of the pension or arrearages of pension, payable to any non-commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, before the same shall become due, shall be valid. And every person, claiming such pension or arrears of pension, or any part thereof, under power of attorney or substitution, shall, before the same is paid, make oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace of the place where the same is payable, that such power or substitution is not given by reason of any transfer of such pension, or arrears of pension, and any person, who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer, as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THE TWENTY-THIRD, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(CIRCULAR.)

Boston (Massachusetts) February 28, 1792.

SIR,

WE have had the honor to be appointed a Committee, by the Officers of the Massachusetts line of the late Army, to attend to and prosecute their memorial to the Congress of the United States, on the subject of compensation for the losses sustained by them and the soldiers who served during the war, in consequence of the singular manner in which their services have been acknowledged and requited by the United States.

By a letter bearing date June 1, 1791, you were informed of the measures adopted in pursuing that object, and that a memorial was presented to Congress on the subject of our complaint.

Finding that no relief has been afforded, or as far as our information extends, contemplated, and convinced that there is a just debt as yet undischarged on the part of Government, our determination is to repeat our application, and reassert our claim, until we obtain consideration and relief; or until it shall be declared by the voice of the United States in Congress, that our claims are visionary and without foundation; and that a hard-earned *bona fide* debt can be honorably and justly cancelled by certificates received in the first instance by a kind of compulsion, alienated in most cases from necessity, unsupported by funds, and passing in exchange for only a sixth or an eighth of their nominal value.

To the pursuit of this measure we are urged by a conviction that our request is founded on the immutable principles of reason, equity and justice, by a sense of duty to ourselves, and more especially to those faithful companions of the war, who served under our command; whose dispersed and embarrassed circumstances preclude them from application, and in whose behalf we are bound to appear by every principle of affection and gratitude.

Should it be objected that the claim has lain dormant and may have suffered diminution, we would observe, that if America had been conquered by Britain, neither life, liberty, or retribution, would probably have been the lot of many of the present applicants. To have preferred the application in any of the years of public embarrassment which succeeded the peace, when the government and finances of the country wanted energy and even existence, would have comported neither with the interests nor character of the army. The records of the old government contain ample and frequent acknowledgments that the services have been faithfully performed on one part, together with an universal disposition to remunerate them. And the public inability is the true and only source to which the failure on the part of government can be attributed.

The present government was instituted for the establishment of justice among other great objects. To this end they possess the power and ability. And as we have every confidence in the liberality and justice of the existing administration, we solicit their final decision on the merits of our cause.

To facilitate the object of our wishes, we have judged it expedient to depute an Agent to Congress, to attend to and explain the nature of our application. On the twentieth day of March next, he will be in Philadelphia for that purpose; and this communication, which we beg you to take the earliest opportunity to make known to the Officers belonging to your State, is made to acquaint you with our determination, that, if you should think it expedient to adopt correspondent measures, our attempt may receive the aid of your advice and assistance.

To form a Convention of Officers from all the States, in order to consult and agree on a joint application, has been a favorite object with many; but taking every consideration into view, we have preferred the mode now adopted, and we hope it will meet with your approbation.

General WILLIAM HULL, the person whom we have chosen for our Agent, will give his constant attendance in Philadelphia, during the present session of Congress; and we beg to recommend him to your attention and assistance.

With sentiments of respect, we are,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

W. HEATH,
J. BROOKS,
H. JACKSON,
W. EUSTIS,
J. CROCKER,
T. EDWARDS.

(COPY.)

FROM THE WASHINGTON SPY,

Published at Elizabeth-Town, Maryland.

A WRITER in the Winchester paper, speaking of Col. Darke, thus concludes—"From authority, we learn, that through his means the remains of our little army were saved from falling a prey to the savages of the wilderness—and, through his means, were those on the brink of famine in Fort-Jefferson, made to taste the bread of comfort.—Americans, conscious of the services he had rendered their country, in every town—in every village—joy beamed on the countenances of both old and young, when they beheld him safe: how different was their conduct, not many weeks ago, when one in a more exalted station travelled the same road, and from the same place—nought but hissings and murmurings were then heard:—does not this plainly evince, that even *back woods-men* are yet capable of distinguishing, and discovering, that "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

A correspondent thinks the very reverse—that those sagacious gentlemen, who behaved in that ridiculous manner, to the commander in chief, are not capable of distinguishing between modest and silent, though unfortunate merit, and that of the bombastic egotist. By a number of publications from that quarter, one would be induced to believe, that, though Gen. St. Clair lost the day, in the late engagement, Col. Darke won it; or that *he* secured the retreat—when the brave Major Clark was ordered to, and actually did perform that hazardous task; and that the Colonel purchased provisions and raised troops to relieve the garrison at Fort-Jefferson—whereas he only commanded an escort with provisions which were ordered to that place; and no doubt but he was willing to obey the order, and not the less so on account of his valiant son being in the garrison. Notwithstanding the feeble efforts of paragraphists to depreciate the fame of Gen. St. Clair, his long attested integrity of heart, and great military abilities will secure to him an illustrious and immortal name.

PORTLAND, (District of Maine) March 8.

Extract of a letter.

"I fully agree with you, that ninety-five is the proper time for a separation to take place: and consequently, now is the time to begin the process—There is no time to spare, nor ought a single session of the General Court to be lost, before regular steps are taken by the legislature to effect the object.

Maine will not be a contemptible state, either in numbers or extent of territory—As to inhabitants, they will exceed Vermont, Rhode-Island, Delaware, Kentuckey, and Georgia—In extent of territory, as many more: and in progress of increase, second to very few.

If at present they fall behind the other states in a comparison of literature, and science, I must observe, that the seeds of these are thick sown in Maine, which already begin to put forth some promising buds—Three Academies which are established in Maine, with due attention to schools, will abundantly furnish that degree of general knowledge among the great body of the people, which must always be the support of a free government.—While there does not exist any reason to apprehend a want of higher attainments in the professional branches of learning."

NEWPORT, March 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence to his friend in this town, dated March 4.

"The amiable and charitable Mr. Nicholas Brown, who it seems inherits his father's virtues as well as his fortune, has, in addition to many other liberal donations to charitable and public uses, presented to the college of this State, the sum of five hundred dollars to be laid out in law books. His own account of which is contained in the following letter."

(Copy)

Providence, Feb. 3, 1792.

"SIR,

"Under a deep impression of the generous intentions of my honored father, deceased, towards the college of this town, as well as from my own personal feelings towards the institution in which I received my education, and from a desire to promote literature in general, and in particular the knowledge of the laws of our country, under the influence whereof not only our property but our dearest privileges and lives are protected—I have thought proper to give the Trustees and Fellows of Rhode-Island College the sum of five hundred dollars, to be laid out in law books for the use of the college. It is my wish that you communicate this information to the corporation of the college at their next meeting. I have desired Mr. Howell to furnish the catalogue, and as a mark of the esteem of our family for that gentleman, as well as in regard to the office he holds in the college, the books on their arrival are to be placed in his office, and there to remain for his particular use, as well as that of the college in general, so long as he may hold the office of Professor of Law in the College, and then they are to be placed in the College Library.

I am your affectionate Cousin,

NICHOLAS BROWN.

JOHN BROWN, Esq. Treasurer of the College of Providence."

ALBANY, March 19.

From the great demand for sugar kettles of late, we have reason to hope that our premiums will have a decisive good effect: should the state enlarge these bounties for a few years, there can be no question but this valuable branch will be firmly established; and it is well ascertained, that our large forests of maple trees, northward and westward of this city, are abundantly sufficient to supply the whole demand of the United States with this important article.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1792.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Militia Bill.

MR. W. SMITH in the chair.—The first section being read. Mr. Sturges said that he conceived some amendment was necessary to this section. It appears to consider the militia of the several states, as the militia of the Union—whereas the constitution considers it as belonging to the respective states—that the states alone are to say of what description of persons the militia shall consist, and who shall be exempted from militia duty—Congress have only power to organize them, when thus designated. He therefore moved that the section should be amended, by striking out the clause which he considered as involving the principle he was opposed to.

Mr. Seney observed, that the consequence of the gentleman's motion would be, to render the power of Congress in organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, entirely nugatory.

Mr. Barnwell enlarged on the ideas suggested by Mr. Seney.

Mr. Livermore made some general remarks on the terms used in the constitution, to designate the power of Congress in respect to the militia—He contended that they were the most vague and indefinite that could possibly have been adopted. He agreed substantially with Mr. Sturges. It is the militia, said he, of the several states that Congress have power to organize, and provide a mode of discipline for—It is not a militia to be formed, or created, it already exists—He therefore thought it best to leave it to the respective states to make their own militia laws.

Mr. Barnwell observed, that the consequence of the gentleman's proposition, would be a total want of uniformity in the militia, and a clashing from different militia systems. That it was in vain to expect an effective militia, except Congress should exercise the powers so expressly delegated in respect to this business.

Mr. Boudinot observed, that from the experience Congress has had in the preceding sessions, of the difficulties attending this business, he was fully of opinion that a plan of conciliation alone would ever procure a passage through the legislature for a militia bill—He adverted to the powers of Congress in this business, and to those reserved to the states—to the latter, he said, was expressly reserved the power of appointing the officers, and if they refuse to do it, there is no power in Congress to compel them. He therefore accorded with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Sturges) in opinion that the law which Congress shall pass, must be very simple in its construction, and refer to as few objects as possible.

Mr. Hillhouse controverted the sentiments advanced by Mr. Boudinot—He said the natural inference was, that Congress possesses no power at all in the case; for if what that gentleman advances is true, no provision that Congress can possibly make will be of the least avail—He contended that Congress by virtue of the powers vested in them, are empowered to organize the militia, to say what descriptions, ages, &c. the militia shall consist of—to form them into companies, corps, regiments, &c.—and that when this is done, the states are to appoint the officers—for previous to such an organization, the states cannot exercise the power of appointing the officers. He hoped therefore that the motion would not be agreed to—but that the committee would proceed in the business agreeable to the express powers of the constitution, and when they came to the section making the exemptions, he hoped they would make them on a very liberal scale—that the militia should consist of such persons as would be capable of rendering service.

Mr. Wadsworth opposed the motion—He observed that the business had been managed in such manner, as to pare the bill now under consideration, down to such an inadequate, defective system, that he did not feel much interested in its fate—still he hoped the motion would not prevail, for he considered it as better than no provision at all—He said that the militia of the several states exist at the present moment more by general consent of the persons forming them in the several states, than in consequence of any laws of the particular states—The people in several states already avow the sentiment, that they think that Congress alone has the power to form the militia.

Mr. Sedgwick enlarged on the ideas of Mr. Wadsworth—he further remarked that the amendment proposed would operate extremely unequal—and would defeat the public expectations of an efficient military defence, such an one as was consistent with a free government.

Mr. Sturges supported his motion—He was surprized to hear gentlemen express their apprehensions that we should have no militia at all—Adverting to the constitution, he explained what he considered the meaning of organizing, &c.—it simply relates to forming, arming and arranging in a particular way, those materials which are furnished by the militia laws of the several states—In reply to the objections derived from the inattention and aversion of the states, to such requisitions as Congress may make, he said it was not to be supposed that the states would be so inattentive to the means of their own preservation, as to neglect their duty in this respect.

Mr. Niles supported the motion.

Mr. Murray observed, that in no particular point of view was the people to be considered as united for general purposes, more than in that of the general defence. The militia contemplated in the constitution, certainly does not mean an existing militia; for many of the states have no militia nor militia laws—and therefore the clause must respect a militia to be formed or created—He enlarged on the necessity and wisdom of the provision—The appointment of the officers, he considered as being properly left in the power of the states.

The motion was negatived.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The following are the resolutions proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons, the 22d inst.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee,

1st. That the term for receiving on loan, that part of the domestic debt of the United States which yet remains unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of September next, on the same terms as was provided by the act making provision for the public debt of the United States.

2d. That provision ought to be made for payment of the interest on the unsubscribed part of the domestic debt of the United States, to the first day of January, 1793, on like terms as was provided by the act aforesaid.

3d. That the holders of loan-office certificates, issued between the first day of Sept. 1777, and first day of March, 1778, be entitled to receive interest thereon, at the same rate as other non-subscribing creditors of the United States, without being obliged to exchange such certificates.

4th. That the term for receiving on loan part of the debt of the individual States, assumed by the United States, yet unsubscribed, be extended to the first day of September next, on the same terms as provided by the act making provision for the public debt.

5th. That a subscription for a farther loan in the debts of the individual States, be opened and continued to the first day of September next, not to exceed in the whole millions of dollars, in the proportions following, that is to say: In the debt of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia.——Provided, That the interest on such loan shall not be payable before the day of : And provided, That when the sum, to be assumed by any State, shall not be subscribed by the holders of any of the evidences in which the same is made receivable, the State shall not be entitled to receive interest on the residue.

6th. That the subscriptions to the aforesaid loans in State debt, be payable in such certificates, bills, notes, and evidences of debt whatsoever, as shall have been issued by the respective States and by the several commissioners of loans of the United States, on account of the excesses of the sums subscribed in certain States beyond the sums heretofore assumed for such States. Provided, That no such certificates, bills, notes or evidences of debts of the respective States shall be receivable upon the said loan which, from the tenor thereof, from any public record, act or document, shall appear or can be ascertained to have been issued for purposes irrelative to compensations and expenditures for services or supplies towards the prosecution of the late war and the defence of the United States, or of some part thereof during the same; but this shall not be construed to exclude any certificate, bill, note or evidence of debt which shall have been issued in lieu or on account of any other certificate, bill, note or evidence of debt which was itself issued, in relation to such compensations and expenditures.

7th. That the debt due to certain foreign officers, the interest whereon is payable at the house of Grand, in Paris, be discharged out of any monies obtained on loan, by the President of the United States, in virtue of the act making provision for the public debt; which may now be unappropriated.

8th. That the interest on so much of the domestic debt as has been or may be purchased for the United States, or as shall be paid into the Treasury, and so much of the sum appropriated for the payment of the interest on the foreign and domestic debt as shall be over and above what may be sufficient for the payment of such interest, shall be appropriated in the first place, to the purchase of the part of the public debt, which bears an interest of three per cent. per annum. And the part of the said debt, the interest whereof is deferred until the said fund, with such additions as may be made to it, shall amount to two per centum of the public debt, bearing a *present* interest of six per cent. per ann. until the whole shall be redeemed. And thenceforth to be applied to the purchase or redemption of whatever part of the public debt may remain undischarged, until the whole shall be extinguished. The said funds to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, by the commissioners hereafter mentioned, under the approbation of the President of the United States.

9th. That be commissioners for the purposes aforesaid; and that a precise account of all the debts redeemed, and of all purchases by them made, be laid before the legislature within months after its first meeting in every year.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Ayes and Noes on Mr Giles's motion for instituting an enquiry into the causes of the late defeat: [*See last Gazette.*]

AYES.

Messrs. Ashe, Boudinot, Clark, Findley, Giles, Goodhue, Heister, Kitchell, Lee, Macon, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sumpter, Sylvester, Thatcher, Treadwell, Venable, Ward, Willis—21.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Brown, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Learned, Livermore, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Vining, White, Williamson—35

Ayes and Noes on Mr. Fitzsimons' motion on the same subject:

AYES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, B. Bourne, S. Bourne, Brown, Clarke, Findley, Fitzsimons, Giles, Gilman, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lee, Livermore, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Parker, Sedgwick, Seney, J. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylvester, Treadwell, Tucker, Vining, Ward, White, Williamson, Willis—44.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Page, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sumpter,—10.

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Mess. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Mercer, Vining, Clark, and Sedgwick.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury, was read, containing an abstract of the exports of the United States, and also of the impost and tonnage duties, during one year, ending with September last.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the committee on the specie account of the Treasurer of the United States, made a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Madison moved, "that it be an instruction to the committee of seven, appointed yesterday, to consider the enquiry committed to them, as confined to such circumstances, connected with the late unsuccessful expedition under Major-General St. Clair, as may be requisite for the information of the House."

The question, on this motion, passed in the negative.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that they had concurred with the House in passing the bill for finishing the light-house on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape-Fear River, in the state of North-Carolina.

A second message informed the House, that the President of the United States had notified the Senate of his having this day approved and signed an Act, supplemental to the late Act for the defence of the Frontiers.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Seney in the chair) on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public debt.

The first of the resolutions proposed on the 22d inst. by Mr. Fitzsimons, being taken into consideration—the word "*September*", was struck out, leaving a blank to be afterwards filled up.

Mr. Mercer moved further to amend the proposition, by striking out the words "*on the same terms*," &c. to the end, and substituting these:

"And all persons, so subscribing, shall receive stock of the United States, for the principal sum so subscribed, bearing an interest payable quarterly of five per cent. per annum—and stock of the United States, for the interest due on said

principal at the time of subscription, bearing an interest payable quarterly at the rate of three per cent. per annum, until the principal sum of the said stock shall be redeemed."

In support of this motion, Mr. Mercer spoke near an hour.

Mr. Madison, in lieu of the proposed amendment, offered the following:

"Provided, That, instead of the terms contained in the act making provision for the public debt of the United States, the subscribers shall receive certificates for the joint amount of the principal and arrears of interest subscribed; which certificates shall bear an interest equivalent to the terms contained in the said act."

The subject was warmly debated till the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. I. Smith, from the committee for enrolled bills, reported that the committee had waited on the President of the United States, and presented to him, for his approbation, the "bill establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed, reported a bill in conformity to the resolutions adopted on Monday last, respecting the Ohio Company. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 29.

The bill reported yesterday pursuant to the resolutions on the memorial of the directors of the Ohio Company, was read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Attorney General on the petition of Andrew Jackson, reported that it would not be expedient to grant the prayer of said petition.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of William Smith of Baltimore, respecting certain Loan-Office certificates was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Vining from the committee to whom was referred sundry memorials of the Trustees of several seminaries of learning praying compensation for losses and injuries sustained during the late war, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table. After reading and referring sundry petitions—the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the public debt—a proposition which was debated yesterday being withdrawn,

Mr. Giles proposed a clause to be added to the first proposition offered by Mr. Fitzsimons, the object of which was to preclude the admission of the irredeemable principle in the debt hereafter to be subscribed to the loan of the United States.

This motion after a lengthy debate, was negatived—22 to 25.

The first and second proposition were then severally put and agreed to.

The third proposition being read, Mr. Key moved that it should be struck out—this was succeeded by a motion to amend it, by inserting, *at their liquidated value*, after the words *United States*, this was agreed to. Another motion of amendment was made and negatived—and then a motion for the committee to rise and report progress, being carried, a decision on the proposition as amended, was prevented.

The committee on enrolled bills reported, as duly enrolled, a bill for finishing the light-house on Bald-Head, Cape-Fear River, and the Speaker signed the same. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Mr. Parker of the committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury stating the amount of imports and exports, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

The report brought in yesterday by Mr. Vining respecting the Wilmington Academy, &c. was taken into consideration, agreed to and a committee appointed to prepare and report a bill. Several petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public debt. Mr. Seney in the Chair.

The third proposition was taken into consideration—an amendment was proposed by striking out the last clause, in these words. "without being obliged to exchange their certificates," this amendment was disagreed to—and then the question being put on the proposition, that was also negatived—24 to 22.

The 4th proposition being read, the word "September" was expunged; and the question on the proposition with the blank being put—was carried in the affirmative.

The fifth proposition which respects a further assumption was then read; September was struck out.—On motion of Mr. Key, *Maryland* was inserted.

The subject was then debated till after 3 o'clock, the committee then rose, without a decision, and reported progress.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the militia bill—passed the Senate with amendments.

The committee of enrolled bills, reported that they had this day laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation, and the bill for finishing the Light-House on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape-Fear river.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

REMARK.

REPUBLICAN governments cost infinitely less than monarchies—and yet the expence of the former is always a copious subject of complaint.

It is well worthy of consideration how far a repining fault-finding spirit at the slowness of proceedings in the deliberative public bodies of free States may tend to the injury and final destruction of a republican government.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

BY MR. F. FRENEAU.

WE were advised upon the commencement of the present government, that the Vice-President had adopted a rule of conduct for himself, in the discharge of the duties of his office, highly deserving the station he fills, and the nature of the trust reposed in him by the public. That in cases where the Senate should be equally divided, upon a bill which had passed the House of Representatives, he would vote for the bill. This determination was thought wise and just, because upon the permanent scale of the government it would be equal, one while favorable to one interest, and another to some other. And the peculiarity of his office, being the servant of the union, suggested the necessity of some rule, for otherwise his feelings might occasionally bias his judgment, and in the conflict of contending interests, make him degenerate into the representative of some state, and thus eventually become the mere creature of a party.

The public would be gratified by information from that honorable gentleman, whether such rule was ever adopted; and if so, upon what principle he justifies its violation, on the representation bill; for by the proceedings of the Senate which have been published, it appears that upon several divisions on that interesting question, he invariably departed from it, voting upon all occasions against the House of Representatives. As 'tis of importance that the conduct of an officer in this high station, should appear irreproachable before the public, it is hoped such explanation may be given, as will satisfy even the most scrupulous, of the purity of his motives.

Whatever objections may have been heretofore entertained against his political principles, yet none have been urged against his morals. The public have therefore solaced themselves under the belief, that although he might in the fervor of his heart wish a government of a different stamp, from that which binds together in the bonds of peace, the freemen of America, he would notwithstanding faithfully execute the portion which had been allotted him, of the duties of the present one.

March 28. VALERIUS.

Philadelphia, March 31.

A loan of three millions of guilders for account of the United States, has been effected at four per cent. interest, in the city of Amsterdam.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Turks and the kingdom of Poland, in which the Polanders are allowed the free navigation of the Black Sea.

The French frigate, La Moselle, that arrived here on Friday last (commanded by Capt. Ferrarie, Lieutenant in the navy of France) left the Cape the 6th of March. Six thousand troops had then arrived, but these were judged insufficient to recover the island speedily. The national civil commissioners had sent an urgent demand to France for fourteen thousand more, which, in addition to the 6000 already arrived, it was thought would be fully sufficient to reduce the revolters to instant submission.

*Further Extracts of a letter from Columbia, dated Feb. 14.**

"Commandant Wilkinson being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel to the second United States regiment, about the middle of January, the firing of cannon, at Fort-Washington, announced to the inhabitants his arrival. His appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel, gave him the command of the Federal Troops.

"Our winter has been uncommonly severe; we have had snow on the ground upwards of six weeks, most of the time 18 or 20 inches deep, and the river Ohio being closed, the ice at Cincinnati, for near a fortnight, afforded a bridge to the Kentuckey shore. Lieut. Col. Wilkinson, perhaps concluding business would be to be done early in the spring, improved the advantage of the snow to transport forage for the cavalry to Fort-Jefferson, and engaged all the teams and sleds that could be procured in the different settlements; and having determined upon an immediate enterprize, addressed himself to the militia at the different settlements in the Hon. Judge Symmes' Purchase; and on the 20th ult. visited Columbia, where he met the militia at Capt. Gano's; he made his appearance in an old hunting frock—he harangued them very feelingly, telling them he had some thoughts, if it should be found practicable, of visiting one of the Indian towns; and noted to them the expediency and necessity of bringing the cannon from the place of the fatal defeat of the 4th November last, as there was a probability that, unless that were done, they might be brought against us the approaching campaign; and dwelt a little upon the melancholy theme of their countrymen lying in the field of battle, calling upon *them* for the rights of sepulchre. These hints were sufficient—they struck the souls of the solid boys."

* *By mistake dated the 4th in our last.*

Extract of a letter from Boston, March 17.

"I am not much more pleased with the *progress* of Congress this session, than with the late expedition. The trifling and waste of time in unimportant bills, has been *intolerable*. I wish the scribblers against *good characters* were employed in spurring their delays, and the long *speechifiers*. But Congress conduct like other national Governments; and the world is, and will continue to be like the *old world*—nor listen to the voice of wisdom, till "the waters of the flood come and drown them." I don't find one member crying aloud against this waste of public time and expence. I wonder some don't do it for the sake of popularity."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

"Government depends on opinion."—It is happy for mankind, that in proportion as the people have been enlightened and civilized, their opinion has always been in favor of government.

Liberty, genuine equal liberty, has no other retreat now left, but in the arms of government—government founded on the principles of justice and right.

Liberty has been repeatedly tempted to take refuge in anarchy; but this has almost always, in the issue, bound her in the chains of despotism.

Under the Romans, Liberty tried *Aristocracy*—which artfully stripped her of all her charms, and left her nothing but a name. In the time of the revolution she tried Democracy; but Cromwell stole the hearts of the people—he dubbed the Parliament-House a den of thieves, and accordingly turned the members out, and locked up the doors. Liberty has now taken up her residence in the United States, under our happy *Republican* Government—this we may pronounce is her last retreat. The people are in a state of probation; if we are wise to secure the privileges we enjoy, by supporting the fabric we have raised, Liberty will reside in this highly favored land, till the final consolidation of all government in the divine—but if we should be so unwise as to suffer the edifice to be defaced by the untempered daubings of pretended, but ignorant architects, we shall rue our folly when it will be too late.

There is in mankind an almost universal propensity to egotism—to this source we may trace the variety of systems which exist in religion, philosophy and politics; and if it went no further, it would be harmless—but from this also proceeds the spirit of intolerance and persecution—the loss of the liberty of speech, and the freedom of the press.

What property can a person be said to enjoy in his possessions, if he cannot retain them in security, or part with them at pleasure? Of what advantage to the world, or to himself, is a person's mental stock, if he cannot impart his ideas with freedom?

There is a persecution of opinion extant at the present day, which is secretly undermining the first principles of civil liberty, and if continued, will preclude all moral and political improvement.

We frequently hear of "political heresies" now a days—let the standard of political orthodoxy be once reared, and you shall soon hear political anathemas thundering from political doctors.

"To think what they please, and to speak their sentiments," is the unalienable right of free Americans, for the just exercise of which they are amenable only to the laws—and he that opposes the cry of "mad dog" only, to solid argument, for the purpose of checking free disquisition, is a tyrant in grain.

Justice is the brightest luminary in the constellation of republican virtues—The influence of this divine principle leads the friends of genuine freedom to treat all mankind as members of one common family.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

The following Resolution was moved:

RESOLVED, That it be a standing rule, that the doors of the Senate Chamber remain open whilst the Senate shall be sitting in their legislative capacity, except on such occasions as, in their judgment, may require secrecy; and that this rule shall commence and be in force on the first day of the next session of Congress.

It passed in the negative—Yeas 8, Nays 17.

The Yeas and Nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Butler, Carroll, Foster, Hawkins, Johnston, King, Lee, and Monroe.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bassett, Bradley, Cabot, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Few, Gunn, Henry, Izard, Langdon, Read, Robinson, Rutherfurd, Sherman, Stanton, Strong, and Wingate.

☞ In our last it was said that the majority on the above occasion, consisted of *seventeen*. Taking it for granted that the *excess* alone constitutes the majority, that statement was erroneous—the majority being only 9.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Ariel,	Decatur,	St. Andero,
Dolphin,	Drisco,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Brig Betsey,	Ellison,	Port-au-Prince,
Sloop Dolphin,	Discow,	New-Hampshire,
Swallow,	Quandrill,	Fayal,
Schooner Windfield,	Cox,	North-Carolina.

Letters received by the Ariel, inform that there was a great storm in the Bay of Biscay on Christmas-Day, in which thirty-five ships were lost, and that the towns of St. Andero, St. Sebastian and Bilboa, were for a time nearly inundated.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1792.

Letters for the British Packet Prince William Henry, Captain Peters, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office until Tuesday morning the 3d of April, at 8 o'clock.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21/3	pr. £.	106⅓ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/		60 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6		62½ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/	95	do.
Indents	12/	60	do.

Half shares Bank Stock—65 per cent. premium.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(PRICE 6/6.)

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, near Fourth-Street,*

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miss More's Essays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioness of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letter to a new married Lady
6. Miss Chapone on command of Temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies

THE editor of this publication hopes, from the established reputation of the several tracts of which it is composed, that it will be found a more complete system for the instruction of the female world, than perhaps any other extant.

A volume, under the present title, was lately published in England and Ireland, and had a most rapid sale, having been purchased by almost every lady of taste in those kingdoms. To this volume the editor has added Miss More's Essays—Mrs. Chapone's letters on the government of the temper—and Swift's letter to a young lady newly married. These have considerably enhanced its value, and he doubts not, the ladies on this side of the Atlantic will be as generous in their encouragement of a work intended for their advantage as those in England and Ireland have been.

*** SETS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AS several gentlemen in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore disappointed in their applications for complete sets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, *the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now and will henceforward have a constant supply of sets on hand;—such gentlemen, therefore, as please, may be furnished with sets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at sixteen dollars.*

This work will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America.

Said CAREY *has lately published,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatise on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Observations, 4/8
7. American Constitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible—neat, 6 dolls.—elegant, 50/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandison, abridged, 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jest Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Select Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Christian Economy, 1/10½

Of said CAREY *may be had, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Quills, Ink-Powder, Writing-Paper of various kinds, Bonnet-Paper, Pocket-Books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-Stands, Message and Playing-Cards, &c. &c.*

STOLEN,

WITHIN a few days laſt paſt, from the Subſcriber, the following NOTES, iſſued by the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts:——No. 18781, Dec. 1, 1783, £. 72 15, payable to PHINEAS LYMAN; No. 18379, Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4, payable to WILLIAM LYON; No. 1301, Dec. 1, 1781, £. 80 9, payable to NATHANIEL WRIGHT; No. 16239. Aug. 1, 1783, £. 28 16—No. 71, Oct. 1, 1781, £. 48 1, payable to Doctor SAMUEL WARE.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS; and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges.

Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being paid to the Thief or Thieves by the Treaſurer abovementioned: All perſons therefore are cautioned not to purchaſe the above Notes, of any one offering them for ſale.

Northampton, Feb. 29. 1792. 4t NATH. WRIGHT.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the BANK, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptf15) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

The Univerſal Tontine

IS opened THIS DAY at the office of Meſſrs. HAZARD and ADDOMS, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut Streets, for the purpoſe of forming a Society, by a Subſcription on Lives, to continue aſſociated for the period of 21 years; its principal object is to effect a Union of public and private intereſts, and the Terms of Admiſſion are eaſy, being calculated particularly to favor the leſs opulent citizens.

The Articles of Aſſociation, in which the principles of the Tontine are detailed, may be had of Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-Street.

N. B. Subſcriptions will be received from 10 to 1 o'clock, daily, till the whole number is ſubſcribed, according to the articles.

March 19, 1792. (3t)

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treaſury, all arrearages of fines, and to ſettle and depoſit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, on or before the firſt day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the ſaid firſt day of April, all Collectors who ſhall fail in complying with this requiſition, will be proceeded againſt according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
Philad. Feb. 25, 1792. of the City and Liberties.

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (eptgs)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of *April* next, at the Houſe of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of *Perth-Amboy*, or at prtvate Sale before,

A FARM, containing about four hundred acres of upland and ſalt meadow, lying within three quarters of a mile of ſaid city; is a great part bounded on the ſound, and on a navigable creek, on which is a good mill ſeat. There are on the farm ſeveral eligible ſituations for building, with delightful proſpects, excellent brooks and ſprings; a large apple orchard, and ſome fruit trees of other kinds, and a ſufficient quantity of fire-wood. The ſoil is good for graſs and moſt kinds of grain, and may at ſmall expence, from the conveniency of the ſalt meadow, and other advantages of manure, be made equal to any farm in New-Jerſey.—It will be ſold all together, or in two or three diviſions, as ſhall appear beſt to ſuit thoſe inclined to purchaſe.

For further particulars, previous to or at the time of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers.

(4t) JOHN HALSTED, and MATTHIAS HALSTED.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this CITY. The ſize of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	these rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Repreſentatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii. Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scaulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ. &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is			16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

☞ Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſt-Maſter, at New-Brunſwick, and incloſing good bills will be attended to—and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [cp 3m]

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March. 1792. (12w1pm)

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, includes a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INGELMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (eptf)

TO BE SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnſton*, deceaſed, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded ſoutherly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two moſt agreeable ſituations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houſes, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its ſituation on the river, has the advantage of fiſh of different kinds, in their ſeaſons, particularly of oyſters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy ſituation, capable of genteel and eaſy improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the beſt ſea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the ſea, the proſpect of its increaſing in value from that circumſtance, is by no means inconſiderable.

There will alſo be ſold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the oppoſite ſide of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be ſold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for ſupplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ſhip building, and other uſes, the tranſportation by water being eaſy and ſafe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, and the requiſite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and BOWES REED, } Truſtees to the ſaid Editor.

Likewiſe to be SOLD, at the ſame time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of Eaſt New-Jerſey, whereon the proprietary houſe lately ſtood. The elegant ſituation of this ſpot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand proſpect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudſon's rivers, where they diſembogue into the ſea to the Eaſt—and a moſt delightful one of the ſerpentine courſe of the Raritan river, for ſeveral miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the Weſt. The great quantity of ſtone neatly dreſſed, and brick, the remains of the houſe lately burned, will be nearly ſufficient for a new building; and a large ſtone ciſtern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient ſtable and coach-houſe, will greatly leſſen the expence of putting the place in order for the reſidence of a Gentleman.—There are few ſituations ſo eligible, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon—when the cool ſea breezes, and the elevated ſituations, render them places of pleaſing retreat, from the confinement and ſultry air of the ſouthern ſtates and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (epow)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*